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- d. Production, with three departments: one each for hydro-electric and fuel operated power stations, and one for such general administrative purposes as the establishment of tariffs, safety devices, modernization, etc. These three departments together employ between 90 and 100 engineers and technicians.
3. In May 1954, an Electricity Committee was established by the Council of Ministers. This committee is made up of seven members, including two professors from the Sofia Polytechnical College, and its function is to advise the Prime Minister on all matters connected with electricity.
4. In June 1954, for administrative purposes, Bulgaria was divided into seven electrification areas (Elektrifikatsionni Oblasti). These areas are Sofia, Plovdiv, Ruse, Stalin, Pleven, Kolarovgrad, and Burgas, each with a central electrification office under the direct control of the Ministry of Electrification. The offices are responsible for the maintenance of the power stations and grids in their areas, for the distribution of electric power, and the installation of electricity for both the government and private consumers.
5. "El-Prom" (Elektricheskio Promishlenost; State Electrical and Industrial Association), a special body directly controlled by the Ministry of Electrification, supervises all electrical industries in Bulgaria. It is located at 25 Stalin Boulevard<sup>1</sup> in Sofia. Among the enterprises controlled by "El-Prom" is the Silnotokov Zavod Vasil Kolarov, located near the Voenna Rampa railroad station outside of Sofia. This factory produces electrical motors up to 100 HP, generators up to 350 KVA, transformers with automatic regulation up to 12,000 KVA, oilbreak switches, separating switches, ceramic switches, condensers, and electric meters.
6. Bulgaria became self-sufficient in the manufacture of low-tension equipment a number of years ago, and since the end of 1953 has also been self-sufficient in other equipment, with the exception of certain heavy items such as large transformers over 12,000 KVA, steam and gas turbines, expansion switches, safety devices, signalling equipment, and special textile machinery. About 90 percent of the requirements in these items are obtained from other satellite countries and 10 percent from the West. Seventy percent of the latter figure comes from West Germany.
7. Total electricity production in 1939 was approximately 325 million KW hours; by 1953 this figure had risen to one billion, 638 million KW hours. Consumption per inhabitant rose as follows:
- a. Forty KW hours in 1939;
  - b. Seventy-five KW hours in 1948;
  - c. One hundred and eighty KW hours in 1952; and
  - d. Two hundred and fifteen KW hours in 1953.
8. In 1946 most cities had electricity and 98 percent of the city population lived in houses having electricity, but only 30 percent of the village population had electricity in their homes. By 1953 the number of localities supplied with electric power had risen to 2800 and about 73 percent of the total population had electricity. Between 1955 and 1958 service is to be extended to 85 percent of the population.
9. The next Five Year Plan calls for the addition of 350,000 KW to existing capacity, and a five percent increase in the production of old stations by means of more efficient operation. Because of the limited amount of coal available, two-thirds of the additional capacity will come from hydro-electric stations. The most important new

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hydro-electric stations planned are as follows:

- a. "Batak", in the Rhodope Mountains, with a capacity of 30,000 KW.;
  - b. "Studen Kladenets", near Pancherevo, outside of Sofia, with a capacity of 60,000 KW.;
  - c. "Debrashtitsa" and "Aleko", with a capacity of 68,000 KW.;
  - d. "Kokaliyane" and "Pasarel" stations, in the Samokov district, with a total capacity of 48,000 KW.; and
  - e. "Stara Zagora", with a capacity of 20,000 KW.
10. There are no detailed plans for new fuel-operated power stations, but the following increases in capacity are planned:
- a. "Nadezhda", in Sofia, to be increased by two new units of 25,000 KW. each;
  - b. "Republika", at Dimitrovo, and "Vilko Chervenkov", at Dimitrovgrad, each to be increased by 25,000 KW.; and
  - c. The old power station at Dimitrovo, to be increased by 12,500 KW.
11. The plan provides for a number of small power stations with diesel engines in strategic positions to serve as alternative power sources in an emergency. Small stations of this type are to be built in the Pleven, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Vratsa, and Chirpan districts, and later in the Sofia area. Maximum capacity will be 10,000 KW, and equipment is to be as simple as possible.
12. The inter-urban high tension electric grid is to be extended by another 2,000 kilometers, mainly on the following lines:
- a. Dimitrovgrad-Burgas;
  - b. Razgrad-Gorna Oryakhovitsa;
  - c. Tolbukhin-Devnya-Polyanovgrad; and
  - d. Devnya-Kolarovgrad.
- Later a 220,000 volt line is to be installed through Gorna Oryakhovitsa to Ruse, to increase the exchange of power between Bulgaria and Rumania.
13. In the Appendix is a list of power stations in Bulgaria. This list is incomplete both as to figures and number of stations listed. The 1939 output figures are total figures, including the output of stations not listed. The seven districts listed in paragraph 16 is for statistical use by the Council of Ministers only.

Comment: 1. "El-Prom" is listed in the 1952 edition of the Sofia Telephone Directory as being located at #9 Alabin Street.

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LOCATION	TYPE	Approved For Release 2008/02/22 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005900540002-9				MENTS
		(in 1,000 KW hours)				
Sofia District		1939	1953-4	1939	1953-4	
Kurilo Station (N 42-49, E 23-21)	Thermo- electric	27,450	27,450	25,500	25,500	Four units; two of 12,800 KW, in use since 1928; Brown-Boveri turbines.
Nadezhda Station (Sofia Dets Stalin)	Thermo- electric	---	26,500	---	24,000	Two units; one British-made turbine in use since 1948, and one Soviet-made in use since 1951.
Pernik (Dimitrovo, Kohlengruben)	Thermo- electric	11,600	121,600	11,400	111,400	Eight units; four of 11,600 KW in use since 1928-30, and four since 1952-53.
Boyana (N 42-38, E 23-16)	Hydro- electric	2,000	2,000	1,720	1,720	Two units, both Pelton-Voith in use since 1923.
Simeonovo (N 42-37, E 23-20)	Hydro- electric	9,000	9,000	8,860	8,860	Four units, all Pelton-Voith in use since 1927-30.
Mala Tsurkva (N 42-15, E 23-30)	Hydro- electric	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	Two units, both Pelton-Voith turbines, in use since 1935.
Pancharevo (N 42-36, E 23-25)	Hydro- electric	4,560	4,560	3,760	3,760	Six units, Bell spiral turbines, and Electricité de Genève, in use since 1900.
Rila (N 42-08, E 23-08)	Hydro- electric	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	Two units, Voith spiral turbines, in use since 1928.
Svoje (N 42-58, E 23-21)	Hydro- electric	287	287	250	250	Two units, Francis Escher, Wyss and Neumayer, in use since 1927.
Gurlyane (N 42-15, E 22-34)	Hydro- electric	760	760	640	640	Two units, Pelton Skoda, in use since 1927.
Pastra (N 42-07, E 23-13)	Hydro- electric	7,800	7,800	6,900	6,900	Two units, Francis-Voith, in use since 1923-27.
Kalin (N 42-11, E 23-17)	---	--	--	--	--	-- -- -- --

## Appendix

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>POWER IN 1939</u>	<u>GENERATOR OUTPUT IN 1953-4</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1953-4</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<u>1939 TOTAL OUTPUT (in 1,000 KW hours)</u>						
<u>Plovdiv District</u>		<u>1939</u>	<u>1953-4</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1953-4</u>	
Plovdiv city	Thermo-electric	6,850	--	6,400	--	Three units, two of 3,200 HP in use since 1927, Stal turbines.
Bansko (N 41-49, E 23-29)	Hydro-electric	143	--	125	125	One unit; Franzis-Voith, in use since 1926.
Levskigrad	Hydro-electric	1,575	1,575	1,490	1,490	Two units; Pelton, Neumayer turbines, in use since 1927-31.
Peshtera	Hydro-electric	175	175	145	145	Two units; Franzis-Voith, in use since 1924.
Krichim village (N 42-03, E 24-26)	Hydro-electric	10,000	--	8,200	--	Three units.
Chapelare village (N 41-43, E 24-41)	Hydro-electric	139	139	100	100	Two units; Franzis and Pelton-Voith turbines in use since 1925-27.
Asenitsa (village near Asenovgrad) and two similar power stations: Asenitsa I and Asenitsa II	Hydro-electric	--	--	--	--	Each station has four units, with Italian turbines built in 1952-53, with a total joint power potential of 8,000 KW.

41,652

Stara Zagora District

Maritsa (village) (N 42-03, E 25-50)	Thermo-electric	8,700	--	8,500	--	-- -- --
Chernokoneovo (N 42-04, E 25-32)	Thermo-electric	4,040	--	3,750	--	-- -- --
Enina (N 42-40, E 25-25)	Hydro-electric	700	700	600	600	Two units; Pelton, Bell turbines, in use since 1912.

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LOCATION	TYPE	POWER IN H.P.	GENERATORS: KVA	1939 TOTAL OUTPUT (in 1,000 KW hours)	COMMENTS	
		1939	1953-54	1939	1953-4	
Kurdzhali	Diesel	153	--	106	--	Two units; Pelton, Bell turbines, in use since 1912.
Nova Zagora	Diesel	180	--	150	--	-- -- --
Sliven	Diesel	800	--	760	--	-- -- --
Kharmanli	Diesel	120	--	85	--	-- -- --
Yambol	Diesel	530	--	425	--	-- -- --
Kazanluk	Diesel	1,600	--	1,525	--	-- -- --
Dimitrovgrad (N42-04, E 25-37)	Thermo- electric	--	--	--	--	Four units; two Soviet and two Swedish, power potential 100,000 KW. This station is operated in part on waste steam from other enterprises.
25,150						
Kolarovgrad (Shumen) District						
Omortag	Thermo- electric	145	--	65	--	-- -- --
Batova (N 43-21, E 28-04)	Hydro- electric	437	--	435	--	-- -- --
Stalin (Varna)	Diesel	1,710	--	1,580	--	-- -- --
" "	Thermo- electric	1,100	--	1,000	--	-- -- --
" "	Thermo- electric	--	--	--	--	Two units in use since 1940, power potential 3,000 KW.
Provadiya	Diesel	510	--	485	--	-- -- --
Razgrad	Diesel	490	--	440	--	-- -- --
Turgovishte	Diesel	125	--	100	--	-- -- --

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Appendix

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1953-4</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1953-4</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u> (in 1,000 KW hours)
Kolarovgrad (Shumen)	Diesel	630	--	535	--	-- -- --
Dolni Chiflik (N 42-59, E 27-42)	Diesel	160	--	125	--	-- -- --
Kaspichan Station (N 43-18, E 27-11)	Diesel	100	--	94	--	-- -- --
Kubrat	Diesel	100	--	75	--	-- -- --
						<u>13,156</u>
<u>Burgas District</u>						
Rudnik (N 42-37, E 27-29)	Thermo- electric	9,200	--	8,500	--	Four units, turbines in use since 1927-37.
						<u>14,550</u>
<u>Pleven District</u>						
Tryavna (N 42-52, E 25-30)	Thermo- electric	3,700	--	3,400	--	Two units in use since 1931-33
Cherven Bryag (N 43-16, E 24-06)	Thermo- electric	500	--	310	--	-- -- --
Lovech	Hydro- electric	400	--	360	--	-- -- --
Batoshevo (N 42-54, E 25-05)	Hydro- electric	750	--	620	--	Two units; Francis Ganz turbines, in use since 1922-25.
Troyan	Hydro- electric	323	--	290	--	-- -- --
Cholakovtsi (N 43-04, E 25-36)	Hydro- electric	282	--	250	--	Two units; Francis-Danek turbines in use since 1922-25.
Byala Cherkova (N 43-12, E 25-19)	Hydro- electric	160	--	100	--	-- -- --

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LOCATION	TYPE	Approved For Release 2008/02/22 : CIA-RDP80-00810A005900540002-9				MENTS
		1939	1953-4	1939	1953-4	
Ferdinandovo (N 42-59, E 25-19)	Hydro- electric	397	--	325	--	-- -- --
Kalomen (N 43-02, E 25-25)	Hydro- electric	300	--	270	--	-- -- --
Batoshevo	Diesel	150	--	130	--	-- -- --
Cholakovtsi	Diesel	650	--	585	--	-- -- --
Gabrovo (N 42-58, E 25-20)	Diesel	690	--	635	--	-- -- --
Gorna-Oryakhovitsa	Diesel	520	--	450	--	-- -- --
Troyan	Diesel	240	--	220	--	-- -- --
Pleven	Diesel	860	--	740	--	-- -- --
Popovo	Diesel	340	--	300	--	-- -- --
Ruse	Diesel	1,410	--	1,280	--	-- -- --
Ruse	Thermo- electric	--	--	--	--	-- -- --
Svishtov	Diesel	440	--	355	--	-- -- --
						<u>25,770</u>
<u>Vratsa District</u>						
Vŕshets (N 43-12, E 23-18)	Thermo- electric	150	--	60	--	-- -- --
Brusar (N 42-54, E 24-07)	Hydro- electric	209	--	172	--	-- -- --
Vidin	Diesel	680	--	530	--	-- -- --
Vratsa	Diesel	480	--	375	--	-- -- --
Lom	Diesel	660	--	645	--	-- -- --
Oryakhovo	Diesel	180	--	165	--	-- -- --
						<u>4,167</u>

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